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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST  
CLOUDY.  
Barometer 29.74.

June 13, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 86  
Humidity " 89 " 67

June 13, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83  
Humidity " 87 " 73

7680 日四廿月四

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1917.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### BRITISH LABOURITES' PRECIPITANT.

Threat of a National Strike of Seamen.

London, June 12.

The predicament of Mr. Ramsey MacDonald and Mr. Jawett continues to arouse great interest. Captain Tupper, of the Sailors' Union, states that he has warned the Premier that if a naval crew is put aboard the ship by which the delegates wished to sail, or if a destroyer is used to convey the delegates, there will be a national strike of seamen to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson, President of the Sailors' Union, states that the delegates were trying to leave by another port which was telegraphically warned and pickets were posted. It transpires that when the ship by which the delegates meant to sail left, Mr. J. H. Roberts, the Labourite M.P., remained behind also, although he was not boycotted.

### THE ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

Our Holding of Ypres a Miracle.

London, June 12.

Mr. Basil Thomas, writing from Headquarters, says that the most interesting of all that is left of the battle field are the old German observation posts, especially those near Ypres, which dominate our old positions and which show how complete was their nakedness exposed to the enemy. How we held Ypres all these years is a miracle.

The battle was a perfect example of team work. There were few single feats among the infantry but there are some amazing reports of air fighting. A British airman found himself with a number of craft on both sides. He tied a spinning dive but fell eight thousand feet before he could straighten his machine. When he was two thousand feet from the ground, he saw two German planes in succession tumble past, having been shot down. Then, as he began to climb, a third Hun plane hurtled down and almost fell on top of him.

### Extraordinary Activity Reported.

London, June 12.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—There is intermittent shelling east and north-east of Ypres. It does not appear to indicate anything, but rather suggests "jumpiness." Extraordinary activity prevails along practically the whole of the present battle-front.

### More British Raids.

London, June 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We successfully raided last night to the north of Neuve Chapelle. We repulsed raiders to the south of Neuve Chapelle, to the east of Armentieres, and to the north of Ypres.

### The Second Army Congratulated.

London, June 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has addressed the Second Army as follows:—  
"The complete success of the attack of the Second Army under General Sir Herbert Plumer is an earnest of the eventual and final victory of the Allied cause. The position assailed was one of very great natural strength, on the defences of which the enemy had laboured incessantly for nearly three years. Its possession, overlooking the whole of the Ypres salient, was of the greatest strategical value to the enemy, for the excellence of the observation he had from this position added enormously to the difficulty of our preparations for attack and ensured him ample warning of our intention. He was, therefore, fully prepared for our assault and brought up reinforcements and ten guns to meet it. He had the further advantage of the experience gained from his many previous defeats in battles such as the Somme, the Ancre, at Arras and at Vimy Ridge. On the lessons to be drawn from these he had issued carefully-thought-out instructions. Despite all these advantages, the enemy was completely defeated. Within the space of a few hours all our objectives were gained, with undoubtedly very severe loss to the Germans. Our casualties were, for a battle of such magnitude, most gratifyingly light. The full effect of this victory cannot be estimated yet, but that it will be very great is certain. Following the successes already gained, it affords final and conclusive proof that neither the strength of the position nor the knowledge of, and the timely preparation to meet, an impending assault, can save the enemy from complete defeat, and that, brave and tenacious as the German troops are, it is only a question as to how much longer they can endure a repetition of such blows. Our victory was due to causes which always have given and will give success, namely, the utmost skill, valour, determination and execution of attack, following on the greatest forethought and thoroughness in preparation.

"I desire to place on record here my deep appreciation of the splendid work done above and below the ground and also in the air by all arms, services and departments and by the Commanders and Staffs by whom, under General Plumer's orders, all the means at our disposal were combined both in preparation and execution with a skill devotion and bravery beyond all praise. The great success gained has brought us a long step nearer the final victorious end of the war, and the Empire can justly be proud of the troops, who have added such fresh lustre to its arms."

### Messines Victory Complete.

London, June 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that it is semi-officially announced that the British victory at Messines is now complete. The British dominate the valley of the Lys, which is the most essential German communication north of Lille.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

To Apply to Men from 20 to 45 Years.

London, June 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that the political situation is most interesting in view of Quebec's opposition to conscription and the resignation of Mr. Patenaud, the Secretary of State. The latter announcement caused a sensation; hence the galleries were crowded to hear Sir Robert Borden introduce and explain the Conscription Bill. The latter provides for reinforcements not exceeding 100,000 by the selective system. Three tribunals will make the selection, the first composed of two persons of each locality, one chosen by the County Judge and the other by a Board of Selection appointed by Parliament. The Tribunal will decide exemptions. The second Tribunal is an appeal body and will be designated by the Chief Justice of each province. The third Tribunal is also an appeal body consisting of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, who will also determine the conditions of appeal. Those exempted will be practically in the same position as exempted men in Britain. Reinforcements will be called to the colours in ten classes according to age, beginning at 20 and ending at 45 years.

### The Premier's Appeal.

London, June 12.

Sir Robert Borden, in introducing the Conscription Service Bill, laid stress upon the obligation to reinforce the gallant troops in the field. He said:—"If we do not provide them with these reinforcements, with what countenance shall we meet them on their return?" He was not so much concerned for the day on which the Bill would become law as for the day when these men would return if the Bill were denied. He concluded by saying:—"This afternoon Canadians are pressing back the invaders of France and Belgium. Let us prove ourselves worthy to call them comrades. Some may have made the supreme sacrifice for Canada, even as we speak. Let us summon in thought these brave comrades, firm of heart and strong of purpose—those who have fought, yes, and those who shall fight no more; let us summon them in spirit to our determination; let us speak and determine as if they were in our midst." (Cheers.) Sir Wilfrid Laurier assured the Premier that the House would be conducted with frankness and moderation by the Opposition side, as befitted free British citizens. He appreciated the duties devolving on Sir Robert Borden were of great magnitude, but his own were scarcely less important.

### JAPAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

How It Will Strengthen the Country's Position.

London, June 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that the business community heartily supports the new National Committee, believing that it means non-interference in the internal affairs of China, most loyal support for the British Alliance and the cultivation of confidence and friendship abroad.

Those best informed state that the Committee undoubtedly strengthens the country's position.

### TO COMBAT GREEK PRO-GERMANISM.

London, June 12.

A telegram from Athens says that Radical resolutions appear to be preparing for a settlement of the Greek question. The French ex-Foreign Minister, M. Jonnart, who was appointed by the Allies as High Commissioner of Greece, has arrived at Salamis and proceeded to Salonica to consult with General Sarrail and M. Venizelos.

Telegrams from Athens are greatly delayed, but it is understood that M. Jonnart's Mission betokens strong measures for the purpose of ending anti-Entente machinations.

### AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATES MADE PRISONER.

London, June 12.

Regarding the supposed Austrian peace delegates in Russia it is now clear that these were made prisoner and never reached Petrograd. The Mission is not regarded seriously.

### ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, June 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris draws attention to the Austrian communiques reporting lively skirmishes in the wooded Carpathians, in East Galicia, and to general activity.

### RUSSIAN WAR FINANCES.

London, June 12.

The Russian Government asks for credits amounting to £394,853,200 for the third quarter of 1917, making a total since the war of £1,000,000,000, including advances to the Allies.

### GERMAN SUBMARINE DAMAGED.

London, June 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that a Spanish torpedo boat has towed in a German submarine with its engines damaged.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### GERMAN RAIDERS SCATTERED.

Splendid Work by a Fishing Vessel.

London, June 12.

Reuter's correspondent at London states that the British Royal Naval Reserve has been ordered to the Baltic. The British Navy has been ordered to the Baltic. It is noteworthy that this is the first time in the war that it has been officially recorded that a fishing vessel successfully attacked a German raider.

It is unofficially reported that the five seaplanes were, would be raiders, who were thus intercepted and scattered. This is another example of the unceasing vigilance and daring which inspire all branches of the Service.

### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

The Example of Kronstadt Copied.

London, June 21.

A message from Petrograd says that the Russian Government has followed the example of Kronstadt and has rejected the Government Commissioner, the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates having taken over the administration.

### THE SPANISH SITUATION.

Is Germany Exerting Pressure?

London, June 12.

Owing to the rigid Spanish censorship, the Spanish situation is not clear. The substitution of the Dato Ministry for the previous Ministry is not regarded as momentous, but it is significant that the overthrow of the Liberals has been accomplished under military pressure instigated, according to several Spanish newspapers, by Germany. Sagar Dato's programme comprises complete neutrality.

### THE LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

How He Met His Death.

London, June 12.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent a message of condolence to Mrs. William Redmond. Sir Edward Carson has written to Mr. John Redmond stating that the late Major Redmond's most active opponents respected and liked him.

It appears that Major Redmond was serving on the Staff, but prior to the battle of Messines he was urged to go into action with his regiment. He was leading his men in an attack on Wytschaete when he was struck by a shell fragment and died without recovering consciousness. He was buried in a village behind the fighting line.

### U. S. LIBERTY LOAN.

London, June 12.

The Washington Treasury admits that the Liberty Loan is greatly under-subscribed and it is feared that it will fall short by a hundred million sterling. It closes on June 15. President Wilson is planning an important speech for the flag day celebration on June 14 which will be a comprehensive statement of the aims and position of the United States.

### RAILWAYMEN FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

London, June 12.

The Times understands that at the end of last week 15,000 railwaymen were released for military service. There has been some friction, but owing to the give-and-take spirit no doubt a full quota of railwaymen can be furnished towards the half-million fresh troops demanded by the end of July.

### BRITISH SUFFRAGISTS OFF TO PETROGRAD.

London, June 12.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney have sailed for Petrograd.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE ALLIED WAR AIMS.

London, June 11.

In its reply to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims, the British Government says:—Another object has now been added, the liberation of populations oppressed by allied tyranny. The Government heartily rejoices at free Russia's intention of liberating Poland, not only the Poland which the old Russian autocracy ruled but equally that within the dominion of the Germanic Empires. The British democracy wishes Russia "God Speed" in this enterprise. Beyond everything they must seek a settlement which will secure the happiness and contentment of the peoples and take away all legitimate causes for future war. The British Government heartily endorses the Russian acceptance and approval of the principles laid down in President Wilson's historic message to Congress. These are the aims for which the British peoples are fighting and are the principles by which their war policy is, and will be, guided. The British Government believes, briefly speaking, that the agreements between the Allies are comfortable to these standards but if the Russian Government desires, they, with the Allies, are quite ready to examine and, if necessary, revise these agreements.

(Continued on page 2.)

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 11.

Reuter's correspondent at London states that the silver market is very active. The price of silver has risen to 10s. 6d. per ounce.

### THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

A 77 YEARS OLD STRUGGLE.

Reuter's correspondent at London states that the Zionist movement is spreading rapidly. The movement is spreading rapidly.

### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

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(Continued on page 2.)



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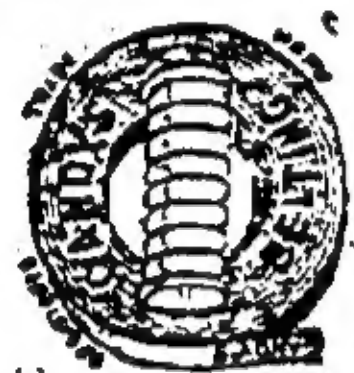
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## GENERAL NEWS.

## Rubber.

There are still some people in  
Shanghai who evidently have no  
money in rubber. Such an one it  
must be who writes that the rubber  
company finance controversy is  
growing "heaven and heaven."

## Mr. F. Sterling.

Mr. Frederick Sterling, formerly  
Second Secretary in the American  
Legation, Peking, and later  
attached to the American Embassy  
in Petrograd, is now acting Chief  
of Western European Affairs in  
the State Department at  
Washington.

## An Unfortunate Appeal.

Mr. Matur, chief translator of  
the Kobe Herald was unfortunate  
in his appeal against the imposi-  
tion of a fine for an article he  
wrote for the Kobe paper. The  
higher Court sent him to prison  
for two months for violating the  
Press Law.

## German Dreams.

"German dreams about Berlin  
to Baghdad can, economically, only  
end in a fiasco. Germany pos-  
sesses one outlet to the world—  
namely, across the North Sea, and  
we want the freedom of the North  
Sea and its highways in order to  
be a free people in the future  
centuries. We must either free  
our sea towns from England or  
not be free at all."—Rheinisch-  
Westfälische Zeitung.

## The Late Mr. F. Ellis.

The funeral of the late Mr.  
Francis Ellis, of Messrs. Ellis and  
Hay, Shanghai, took place on  
June 5, in the presence of a large  
number of mourners. In addition  
to Sir Haviland de Sismarens,  
Judge of H. M. Supreme Court,  
and Mr. Justice Skinner Turner,  
the British Bar and American Bar  
were strongly represented, as were  
also the various organisations,  
commercial, social or sporting,  
with which Mr. Ellis had been  
connected.

## Nagasaki's Water Supply.

The supply of water in the  
municipal reservoir at Nagasaki  
will only last until June 9 unless  
heavy rain falls. The Nagasaki  
Press of June 1 records the re-  
striction of direct public supply  
to public hospitals and shipping.  
It adds:—"During the past three  
days an unusually large number  
of steamers, including several  
coastal liners, have visited the port  
and their demands have made a  
great inroad on the available  
stocks of water in the port."

## News from the Front.

Mr. J. Cassa, of Messrs. Racine,  
Ackermann & Co., Hankow, had  
his left leg broken by shrapnel  
at the front on March 19. The  
leg was amputated and he is  
progressing well. He is in a  
hospital in France. Mr. P. B.  
Pattinson, for some time on the  
Yokohama staff of Messrs. Dod-  
well & Co., who 18 months ago  
went home to join the Colours,  
and who has been with the Flying  
Corps in France, was wounded  
last month during the Somme  
offensive. The Japan Gazette  
says that Mr. Pattinson is back in  
London in hospital, and  
his recovery seems assured.  
His friends in the Far East will  
be pleased to learn that news has  
been received to the effect that Mr.  
T. S. D. Wade, of Shanghai, who  
is a Sergeant in the 10th Batt.,  
Yorkshire Regiment, has been  
awarded the Military Medal.

## The Peking University.

The twenty-eighth annual com-  
mencement of the Peking  
University was held recently at  
the Episcopal Church. The  
honorary degree of Doctor  
of Literature was conferred  
upon the Reverend Chancelry  
Goodrich, the honorary degree  
of Doctor of Law upon Mr. C. T.  
Wang, Vice-Speaker of the Senate,  
and upon Dr. Paul S. Reischach,  
the American Minister. The  
commencement exercises began  
with prayer, by the Rev. Dr.  
Goodrich, which was followed by  
a commencement address by  
Mr. C. T. Wang. More music  
was rendered, and the degrees  
were conferred. Thirty-seven  
students received their degree of  
Bachelor of Arts, Mr. Liu Fa  
received the degree of Bachelor  
of Divinity, while Mr. Sun Yash  
was given the degree of Master  
of Arts.

If you have lost your appetite  
one of the big variety of  
dainty dishes at the ALEXAN-  
DER CAFE is sure to tempt  
you.



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co. P.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON  
FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8 Des Vaux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 66 and 653, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots  
Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum. The rates are \$52 per quarter.

The property comprised in Lot Two has, a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates of similar amounts. Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:-

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & BARSTON,  
1 Des Vaux Road Central,  
Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
the Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, 31st May, 1917.

## CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
S.S. "ECUADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO.  
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,  
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Monday 18th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after June 19th 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
R. C. MORTON,  
General Agent,  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1917.

## WINCARNIS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and recharges the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

## NOTICES.

WE WILL DELIVER A

## "MOUTRIE" PIANO

FOR

\$50.

You pay the balance in small monthly amounts

that will not embarrass you.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

Full price allowed for Pianos taken in exchange.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.



N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY  
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN  
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

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LOWEST  
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FIXED AND OSCILLATING  
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK  
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE  
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING  
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE  
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

## LACTOMALTINE.

An Ideal Food-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY, together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST  
DIGESTIBLE.

EXCEEDINGLY  
PLEASANT  
TO TAKE.



HIGHLY  
NUTRITIOUS.

PRESCRIBED  
BY THE  
MEDICAL  
FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE for infants all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable texture.  
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DRUGGISTS, ETC.

Prepaid Advertisements.  
ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—NOS. 3 & 4  
ROBINSON ROAD. Apply  
to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO BE LET.—SHOP in Chater Road, next to Moutrie's Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 9, Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's & York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces. HOUSES on Shameen, CAN. TON.

"HOUSES TO LET.—Wong-neichong Road" Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and a "FLAT" in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns. A FURNISHED HOUSE in Lochiel Terrace—From 1st July next.

Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K.3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—A FURNISHED "FLAT" or FURNISHED HOUSE of about three or four rooms, Hongkong or Kowloon side, 1st August or sooner if convenient. Good locality and electric light essential. Apply Box 1193 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## LOST.

LOST.—Siamese cat, wearing Leather Collar, from 141, Peak. Phone 970.—Reward.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—24 H.P. A.J.S. MOTOR CYCLE—1916. 3 Speed countershaft model. In perfect running order. Has not been ridden 500 miles. Can be seen at any time by appointment. Cost £75.00. Apply J. E. "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—One 10 H.P. HORNSBY AEROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switch-board for Accumulators Dynamo, etc., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

## NOTICES.



VAFIADIS'  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—  
"WHITE ROSE."  
\$5.40 per case ex store.  
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\$5.20 per case ex store.  
CHING CHEONG  
168 Des Vaux Road Central  
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.  
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## MAN LOONG.

"FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CIGARETTES AND TOY MANUFACTURERS."

Factory at Yuenmti  
OFFICE: No. 35, Des Vaux Road, W.  
Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

We are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Cigars are all fresh and of the first quality. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

## NOTICES.



"This advertisement is issued by  
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& CO.

"MAXHED" OILED SILK  
RAIN COATS.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF  
COLOURS & SIZES IN THESE COATS FOR  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.  
THEY ARE THE LIGHTEST RAINCOAT  
MADE AND ARE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.

ROXFORD  
UNION SUITS.

MADE OF SOFT WHITE COTTON  
MATERIAL. THE IDEAL GARMENT  
FOR PRESENT WEAR, YOU WILL NOT  
FEEL THE HEAT IF YOU WEAR  
A ROXFORD UNION SUIT. - - -  
SIZES 30" TO 50"

\$2.50 PER SUIT.

J. T. SHAW

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

TEL. NO.  
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TEL. NO.  
1877.

## MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

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ACCESSORIES  
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LAMPS from \$10.00 to \$40.00.

PUMPS from \$3.00 to \$25.00.

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COMPLETE LINE OF CYCLES & MOTOR TYRES.

We endeavour to keep stock of everything for  
Motoring by Land and Sea.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

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SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.  
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.



## GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM.



The latest addition to our fine series of Lavender Toilet Articles is a powder of exceptional merit.

It has real antiseptic properties and is wonderfully soothing to the skin.

1 lb. Size for \$1.00.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1917.

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

It is very probable that the Imperial Government has good reasons for occupying its own time, the time of the House of Commons, the time of the members of the proposed Convention and of the nation generally in bringing forward the Irish question, with its apparently insoluble difficulties, its animosities and its interminable perplexities, at a time when the war—and only the war, with its multifarious duties and difficulties—should have all the attention and serious thought of those in a position to help towards bringing it as soon as possible to a conclusion. Why it should be deemed expedient to bring forward so controversial a subject, a subject bristling with innumerable difficulties, tinged with the rancour of generations of those differences that totally dissimilar temperaments involve must be perplexing in the extreme to the average man. Had the war been brought to an end, the recollection of the unsettled condition of affairs in Ireland, especially in Ulster, and of the Sinn Féin outbreak of little more than a year ago, might have justified immediate consideration of purely Irish affairs. However, as the subject, despite the war—indeed, because of it—is once more brought prominently before the notice of the general public, it is to be hoped that the fair promise of a settlement, which the assembling of the proposed Convention seems to hold out, will mature.

The Government, as was announced last month, proposes the formation of a Convention composed wholly of the Irish themselves and representing as completely as possible Irish interests. As we stated at the time, such a Convention seems to offer the most likely solution of the Irish problem, with its eternal squabbling, and, as such, despite its inopportune advent, it has received a kindly reception by the public. The Prime Minister, in his speech in the House of Commons, the first part of which appeared in yesterday's Telegraph, gives us further particulars regarding the Convention, from which it will be noted that if the Government's suggestions are agreed to by those chiefly interested and put into effect, there should be no reason why the Convention should not meet at an early date. The composition of the Convention—a matter no doubt that caused the Government many anxious hours—seems to be an eminently sane way of realizing a truly representative Irish assembly. Mr. Lloyd George points out that the Government had sought to secure representatives of the everyday life of Ireland and that they had therefore invited County Councils and Borough Councils to send their Chairmen, while the Urban and District Councils would be invited to send two representatives, the Churches would be represented by four Catholic Bishops, the Archbishop of Dublin and Dr. John Irwin, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly. In addition to these there would also be invitations sent to Chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Belfast and Cork; while five representatives would represent Irish labour. From the political arena, Mr. Redmond and Sir John Lonsdale would each be invited to select five representatives from their respective parties, Mr. Wm. O'Brien two of his followers; the Irish Peers two from their august body; the Unionists of South Ireland five, while five places would be reserved for the Sinn Féiners. The Government themselves nominate from among leading Irishmen of all sections fifteen members of the Convention, thus bringing the total number to the respectable figure of 101, which, if a spirit of kindly co-operation and harmony prevails, should prove a serviceable body even in the mighty task that confronts it.

If the proposed Convention agrees to consider the interests of Ireland as a whole; Ireland's welfare—north, south, east and west—agrees also to let bygones be bygones, and all the rancour and vexation of the past to be sunk into the limbo of the past, then there will be some likelihood of a happy termination of the Government's well-meant effort in thus suggesting that Irishmen should extricate Ireland from the unhappy state in which she has long believed herself to be, in being governed from Westminster instead of from Dublin. A long-suffering public will fervently hope that the most auspicious fortune may attend the meetings of the Convention.

## The War Tax.

Our attention has been directed to the hardship which the new seven per cent. war tax imposes on Chinese of the clerk class who have to maintain a family in tolerably decent surroundings.

For this type of resident—representing a very necessary class—there are two alternatives: either the renting of a flat in a respectable neighbourhood and the subletting of a part thereof or residence in a low-class locality, among coolies and the like. The man who has any self-respect usually chooses the former course, and it is he who is most hardly hit by the new impost. A case has been brought to our notice in which such a Chinese rented a four-roomed flat, the rental of which is \$28 per month. He has a wife, a mother, three children and an amah to provide for, and, as his salary is only \$80 a month, he finds it necessary to sub-let two of the rooms to other families. As the principal tenant, he has been called upon to pay the extra seven per cent on the rent, but, on intimating to his sub-tenants that they must bear their part of the new burden, the latter have declared that they will vacate the premises if they have to pay any more rent. Thus there is a prospect of the principal tenant having the whole flat thrown on his hands, with the full ordinary rent, plus the new tax to pay. This, we are assured, is a typical case, and it certainly appears to be one that shows the new tax to bear hardly on this class of people. The particular individual concerned has given us details of his monthly expenditure, including certain outgoings necessitated through his being a Police Reservist, and these show that he is left, after meeting these, with a mere seven or eight dollars in hand; hence the hardship. The problem created is not easy of solution, but the matter merits the consideration of the authorities.

## The Italian-Austrian Front.

After the splendid advance made by the Italian troops recently, it came somewhat in the nature of an unpleasant surprise to read that they had received a setback. Such, of course, are the fortunes of war, which occasionally vacillate wonderfully. This setback, however, was all the more surprising as the Italians, with a persistency and determination that has covered them with glory, had been gallantly forging ahead through some of the worst imaginable obstacles. It is pleasing, however, to note that the position which the Italians have lost is but "momentarily" surrendered; and we may depend upon it that if there is a "sporting chance" of regaining the place, it will be regained before long by our gallant Allies, who all along have been fighting with a scientific precision and determination frequently in the face of appalling obstacles, in a manner at least equal to that witnessed on any of the other fronts. It would appear that this temporary success of the Austrians is due to their having been able to bring up reinforcements in timely manner. The alarm that the enemy has been experiencing since the Italians advanced is clearly shown by the desperate efforts which he has since made—and made successfully only at one point—for we learn that "generally speaking though the Italians have lost ground at one point where the Austrian counter-stroke took them at a disadvantage, their net gain remains most important." The most recent fighting appears to have been terrific, the enemy apparently having been encouraged by the reinforcements at his disposal. As illustrating the intensity of the fighting, it is pointed out that no fewer than "twenty vain attempts" to recover the ground in the Vodice sector were made by the enemy, who lost very heavily. The Italians indeed have fought splendidly, and that they may be thoroughly relied upon to give of their best, even in the face of the many difficulties that still impede them, is evident to those who best know their fervour for the cause of Right over Might, which they, in common with the Allies, are determined to maintain, cost what it may.

## DAY-BY-DAY.

TOO MUCH EFFORT TO INCREASE OUR HAPPINESS TRANSFORMS IT INTO MISERY.—Rousseau.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the anniversary of the opening of the Economic Conference of the Allies at Paris.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 2s. 5.9/16d.

Shanghai Rubber Dividend. Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Padang Rubber Co., Ltd. has declared a final dividend of Tls. 1.50, making Tls. 2.30 for the year 1916.

Sanitary Board Meetings. At the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday, Mr. Alabaster moved that in future the meetings of the Board be held at 4.15 p.m. This was seconded by Mr. Bowley and carried.

Granted a Commission. Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, formerly Secretary of the Sanitary Board, has been officially gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the 28th Batt. London Regiment (Artists' Rifles).

Wharf Accident. A cargo coolie, aged 43, employed on boat No. 539, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries through a sling of rice falling on him whilst he was at work on a steamer at Kowloon wharf.

A Heavy Fine. A Chinese was found yesterday on board the s.s. Kwangai, and when searched by one of the Malay guards was found to have 48 taels of prepared opium tied round his waist. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, he was fined \$3,000 or nine months' hard labour.

Volley Ball League. At a meeting held at the Y.M.C.A. last night it was decided to resume the Volley Ball Open League on the 19th inst. Schools or other institutions wishing to join are requested to send in their entries, together with the sum of five dollars entrance fee, to the Secretary of the League on or before Saturday, the 16th.

A Bad Character. Although he was banished for twenty years in 1913, a Chinese was found in Yau-mati yesterday and was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when it transpired that he had no less than seven previous convictions, beginning in 1909 and had been banished four times. His Worship remanded the man until to-morrow morning, with a view to committing him to Criminal Sessions.

## CALCULATING MACHINE.

Labour Saving Device in New Government Office.

A calculating machine which reduces staffs by 50 per cent. suggests economies in Government and other offices in the future. Such a machine, installed at a cost of about \$200, and replacing a clerical staff of 17, was one of the economies in organisation shown recently at a new department of the Ministry of Labour, established in a derelict orchard at Kow.

The new Claims and Record Office, dealing with Unemployment insurance, replaces eight branches in various parts of the country. The estimated saving is \$25,000 yearly, and the new building, containing one room 300 feet by 100 for the storing of the vast records, will pay for itself in three years.

Six hundred and seventy-five women employees are largely responsible for the work of the department. Almost twelve million documents are already stored at Kow, and the records, concerning 1,500,000 men and women workers, are prepared in duplicate, one set being kept behind fire proof doors. It is estimated that, including "floating" workers, 600,000 workers insure every week, and referring to the seven-yearly valuation of the fund, which is also prepared at Kow, an official yesterday said that the fund is solvent and likely to continue so.

## TIENTSIN TRADE.

Report by the Commissioner of Customs.

Mr. F. W. Mase, the Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs, in the course of his report on the trade of Tientsin for 1916 says:—

Local.—The winter of 1915-16 was remarkable because, for the first time in the history of the port, the river Haiho was kept open to navigation by means of ice-breakers throughout the whole season, and ocean steamers were able to reach the Bund without interruption. The winter was milder than usual, and while there were few of the north-easterly gales, which cause the ice to accumulate in the river and on the Taku Bar by destroying the ebb current, there were plenty of north-west winds, which are most favourable to ice-breaking because they accelerate the tides which carry the broken ice out to sea. During the winter a continual service of steamers was maintained by the shipping companies with five ships trading with the South, and much business was done during the season when the port of Tientsin was always formerly considered to be closed, except for the reduced amount of trade which was carried by rail via Chiungwangto. Statistics for the year show that trade was well maintained in spite of the many difficulties with which merchants have to contend. The net value of the trade of the port was 133 million taels, an increase of 8 million taels over that for 1915 and a falling off of only slightly under half a million taels from the figures for 1913, when the value of the trade of the port reached its highest point. The adverse conditions affecting import trade, which have been prevalent ever since the great war began in Europe, showed no signs of improvement. Although the average sterling exchange of silver for the whole year was about 20 per cent. better than in 1915, this advantage was more than offset by the greatly increased prices of all manufactured articles, due to the high cost of production abroad and to the high freight rates which had to be paid in order to bring them to China. In summer the political and financial crises, resulting in the proclamation of the co-located moratorium, affected trade very badly, as the confidence of merchants was much shaken. When the two leading Government banks closed their doors and refused to cash their notes, merchants were left with large quantities of Chinese paper money in their hands which could not be used, so the absorption of cargo was proportionately reduced. There were threats of rioting and looting in the native city, and many dealers brought all their stocks into the Foreign Concessions for storage, causing a great congestion of cargo, since at the same time goods could not be transited to and from the interior, owing to the unprecedented financial measure having upset the arrangements of the native banks for remitting money to and from inland places. With the gradual redemption of their notes by the two principal native banks in the autumn confidence was partly returned, and the increasing stability of the Central Government and improved political aspect enabled trade conditions to return to the normal to a great extent. Export trade gave good results throughout the year, which more than made up for imports being so unprofitable. The requirements of the war in Europe, necessitating the clothing and equipping of millions of newly raised troops, caused a continual demand for cotton, wool, and hides, used for clothing and footwear; and the trade in these commodities was well sustained, although the actual quantities shipped did not exceed those of 1915, when the demand was even greater. The phenomenal prosperity in America led to an enormous increase in the fancy leather goods trade, so there was a constant inquiry for all kinds of skins, which went abroad in large quantities. The increased use of leather articles by ladies also strengthened the demand for kid and sheep skins, and these were also wanted for the supply of leather jerkins to the British troops, in the place of the tanned goat-skin coats worn with the hair outside,

## BUTCHERS IN DEBT.

Willing to Pay by Instalments.

Father and son, joint owners of a beef stall in Yau-mati Market, were the defendants in a case heard at the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompers, the claim against them being for \$217, due on a promissory note.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for defendants, and consented to judgment, and the plaintiff was represented by Mr. C. B. Johnson.

Mr. Grist said that he had to consent to judgment because his clients were quite unable to meet the claim at the moment, and they asked to be allowed to repay the amount at the rate of \$10 a month between them. They carried on a beef stall business at the Yau-mati Market, and some time ago their accountant absconded with a considerable sum of money, leaving the two partners high and dry. They reckoned they could make between \$20 and \$30 a month.

Mr. Johnson said that the men had been paying over \$50 a month for rent quite regularly. The \$10 they were prepared to pay a month would only cover the interest on the note.

His Lordship, giving judgment for plaintiff, said that it would be preferable if the defendants submitted their books to the other side.

Mr. Grist.—The absconding accountant took the books also.

The question of the amount of instalments to be paid was left over for the present.

which were not found a success in the campaign of last winter. The difficulty in finding cargo space in steamers to Europe still continued, but fortunately tonnage was plentiful on the Pacific. During the last two months of the year the great scarcity of silver and consequent tightness of money in the market handicapped trade a great deal, as in some cases foreign banks placed difficulties in the way of making advances for stocks held for shipment. There had been heavy exports of silver during the summer, and since the arrivals of sycee were inefficient to relieve the situation, silver was competed for by the foreign banks at figures well over quoted market rates, and a great deal of the metal was thus attracted out of the native banks. The abnormal rise in the sterling exchange of silver also affected export trade very seriously, as the tendency among native dealers was to hold their stocks instead of lowering their prices in comparison with the rise in exchange. Fortunately, the large profits being made abroad enabled buyers in most cases to meet the increased prices but they would not do this in the case of goods for which they were independent of the local markets for their supplies. The future of the Tientsin export trade seems to be assured, as the world's supply of raw materials for making clothing and footwear is apparently insufficient, and it is therefore reasonable to anticipate that the production of North China will find a ready market for many years to come. At present, owing to the rapid consumption caused by the wear and tear of war, the demand is exceptionally great, and high prices are being asked and obtained. Even when normal conditions return the markets of the world will need restocking, especially those of Austria and Germany, and it is unlikely the exports from here will satisfy even part of the demand.

Revenue.—The total collection for the year—Hk. Tls. 4,421,855—was the second best on record, showing an increase of Hk. Tls. 24,474 over the figures for 1915 but a decrease of Hk. Tls. 184,000 from the 1914 collection, which was the largest since 1910. The position which Tientsin acquired in 1910 as second port in China for revenue is reassured every year. Increases were noticeable in export duty and outward transit dues. These figures of revenue collected, though calculated on a 5 per cent. basis, are no indication as to the value of the trade of the port, since a large amount of foreign goods pay duty at Shanghai and arrive here under exemption certificates.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An Irish correspondent to the Manchester Guardian says:—An auction in Dublin for the benefit of the dependants of the prisoners and dead of the Sinn Féin rising has realised \$1,500. The promoters of the event had been at work for the past six months collecting gifts, and very striking was the generosity with which their requests were met in quarters quite unconnected with Sinn Féinism or even with the Nationalist movement. Thus, among those who presented blank canvases (which is not quite the same thing as blank cheques) were such London artists as William Orpen, Augustus John, John Lavery, and Gerald Festus Kelly. The English writers who gave books included, Belloc, G. K. Chesterton, and C. K. Shorter. Nevertheless, the auction was more or less boycotted by the fashionable Unionist section in Dublin, and prices hardly came up to expectations. On the same day the figures for the general collection in money for the Volunteers' dependants were announced—a total of \$107,009. A third of this had been found in Ireland itself. From the United States came over \$30,000, and Australia, too, had been a generous donor.

A curious effect of the rebellion was a greatly increased sale of Irish books—particularly of such as collectors associated with the "Irish Revival,"—and while the National Aid auction produced in certain respects disappointing results, the prices of the literary items went very high. An edition of Mr. Yeats's poems published in 1895 sold for \$10; "The Tables of the Law," an almost unknown work by the same writer, for \$8. Other first editions included the plays of Synge, John Mitchell's historic "Jail Journal," Thomas MacDonagh's "Through the Ivory Gate," and several of "E. E." Esler's pamphlets. The letters of historical and literary interest sold came from varied sources; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Newman, and Rodin were represented side by side with Synge, Parnell, Michael Davitt, and John O'Leary. Anything in Synge's hand is very rare, and the letters from him in this collection were strong and characteristic—indeed, certain passages in them which contained too vigorous allusion to persons still living had been deleted by the donor.

The force of Bishop Welldon's insistence before the Kinema Commission on the educational value of the cinematograph show will largely be lost on the public mind because the achievement of the cinematograph in the field of natural science, for example, is not yet common knowledge. It is insufficiently known that the primary motive for recording movements was the investigation of scientific problems and not pictorial display. It was that motive which, fifty years ago, led the great French biologist Marey to conduct, with apparatus of his own contriving, his exhaustive researches into "movement in the functions of life," and his extraordinary success in registering movements made him the true pioneer in cinematography. Now the machinery has been brought much nearer perfection and within the people's reach. It can show the evolution of a dragonfly, the growth of a grain of barley, the opening of a gladiolus and the birth of a sparrowhawk, the rise of a mushroom and the feeding of carnivorous plants. But when, in conjunction with the modern microscope, it registers the movements of the minutest organisms, and, in conjunction with the X-ray, takes the whole machinery of animal life in motion, showing the movements of the muscles, the action of the heart and lungs, the circulation of the blood and the operation of the digestive organs, then its value as an educational agent is in the realm of science at any rate, beyond challenge. The only doubtful question is how to finance its full educational use.

## Patriotic Parsons.

The Bishop of Southwark announces that every clergyman in his diocese has offered himself for National Service.



## FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

## A HONGKONG MAN'S EXPERIENCES.

## How Captain Selous Met His Death.

The following has been received from Sergt. Bevan, who left Hongkong shortly after the outbreak of war:—

We are back at a base resting after a strenuous time. I had a couple of weeks in hospital at Dar es Salaam with fever and was not sorry to get away. Dar es Salaam is pretty but unhealthy. The day after being discharged, I started off in a 80 miles' trek, felt pretty rocky the first day as we did 26 miles with only a three-hour halt at midnight. We were loaded up with two days' rations and 150 rounds of ammunition, and I can assure you I was pleased to get to our camp at the front. We prepared for another big push and allowing for differences in time, we started the ball rolling about the time you were seeing the New Year in. The Fusiliers took the centre and after working through thick bush we entered an open plain and met with a warm reception from machine guns. We had fairly heavy casualties, but got through to the German camp, pushing them on to the Baluchis in their rear. This Regiment suffered heavily, and despite repeated bayonet charges, forced them to retreat to the left. We had a few hours' halt and pushed on to the next German camp. This we found deserted, and then made ready to cut the enemy off before they reached the Rufiji River. This was a most hard trek right through bush without even a path over hills and down valleys; it was day and night marching, and it was very tiring. There was absolute stillness, no talking or smoking. However, two days later, we got into position and had a most delightful scrap of five hours' duration. Here Capt. Selous, the famous big game hunter, was killed. Our machine guns were a few yards from him, and we ripped off belt after belt. His company suffered heavily. We had our officer knocked over with three wounds. I had a narrow shave, as I was standing speaking to him when a German machine opened on us. It was intensely hot; no shelter from the sun; guns and rifles could not be touched, and our water bottles were soon emptied. The Rev. Curtes, of Fochchow, our padre was a topper he ignored the bullets coming over and came up with water, and attended to the wounded. We carried on and got into the main German camp dead beat, but flushed with success. I don't think I shall ever forget the heat of the swish of the machine gun bullets; it was a perfect hail they sent over. Lt. Buchanan, our O. O., was sent back, and I took over the battery for the rest of the advance. Was congratulated and left in charge. The fellows were frightfully out of it when we buried Capt. Selous and the others. I had been speaking to Capt. Selous before going into action, and he said he was beginning to feel the strain. His birthday was New Year's Day and he was close on his three score and ten—a fine example to the young slackers who are holding down their fat jobs. The country we had been through was elephant and rhino; it is simply a sportsman's paradise.

The next day we pushed on over a soda desert and came to a lake with a huge herd of hippopotamuses; they are strange looking beasts. We arrived at the Rufiji River and came into action next day again. The Baluchis and Fuzjabis crossed during the night; ferried over by our chaps in canvas boats. They had a great struggle, and it was simply hell. Why our battery wasn't wiped out is remarkable, for we had to cross open spaces to get a position, and the Germans simply blazed away without a rest. They started shelling us; fortunately they thought we were on a ridge a hundred yards behind the bank

## FILIPINO TROOPS.

## 25,000 May Be Sent To France.

The Manila Daily Bulletin publishes the following in its issue of June 9:—

President Wilson is seriously considering the offer made by Mr. Manuel L. Quezon, of a contingent of 25,000 Filipino troops of the National Guard for service in the war against Germany, and has informed that official and the resident commissioners now at the national capital that "it may have a wholesome effect, even in Europe, to have Filipinos there fighting for the cause of democracy."

Such was the news brought to Manila yesterday morning in a cablegram to the office of the Governor General from Mr. Quezon, who has personally put the Filipino troops at the disposal of the President of the United States, and his message reads as follows:—

"In company with Commissioners de Veyra, Yancoo, and Ramon Fernandez, saw the President to-day and informed him of the loyalty of the people to the cause of America in this war. I told him of the fear of the National Guard. The President asks me to express to the Philippine Government and people his heart-felt appreciation of their loyalty, that he is particularly pleased in having been instrumental in bringing about conditions that met with the expectations of the Filipino people and particularly pleased that Governor Harrison has interpreted thoroughly, the sentiments of the American Government and people toward the Filipinos and he has been able to do this because they are also Governor Harrison's own feelings. The President says he will discuss with the Secretary of War, the question of taking advantage of the offer of the national guard for it may have a wholesome effect even in Europe to have Filipinos there fighting for the cause of democracy."

At the same time another cable was received from Washington by the Governor General, signed by Alfredo Roa, private secretary to President Commissioner Teodoro R. Yancoo, this message being as follows:—

"Quezon and commissioners conferred with President at noon offering a complete division in the name of the Filipino people. The President, deeply touched, promised to consider the offer."

Formally Offered to the President.

Washington, June 7.—Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate and former resident commissioner in Washington, to-day had a conference with President Wilson. The Filipino leader formally offered to the President the service of 25,000 loyal Filipino soldiers in whatever service the United States may care to use them, in accordance with his announcement to the newspaper men of Chicago several days ago.

## 18,000 Milkmaids Wanted.

The National Service appeal for women workers on the land is being responded to by numbers of very suitable applicants. Ten thousand milkmaids are wanted at once. When these are obtained there will probably be an appeal for other general farm and field workers. Thirty women storekeepers, with knowledge of motor parts, are also wanted at once for the Flying Corps section. Women who have had a course of instruction in motor driving and who are not now driving would be most suitable for this work.

where we were screened. This was kept up for four days, and then our heavy guns came up and the Germans retired back out of range. Our crowd had suffered from fever and dysentery; we fell so short in numbers that we had to come back and re-form. We are resting in a good camp surrounded by rubber plantations and are getting decent grub again. It takes it out if one going days on flour made into Chapatties.

I think we did pretty well, trekking about 250 miles in three weeks with three good scraps thrown in.

## AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

## Germany Wants A Submarine Base.

The following telegram was from the Manila Daily Bulletin:— Washington, June 3.—It has been learned here that Germany is making an attempt to secure from the Venezuelan Government title to Margarita island, which lies a short distance off the coast of that country, the object of the Berlin officials being to secure a submarine base in the western hemisphere.

The United States has officially informed Venezuela that it has knowledge of the proposed scheme, and has warned that Government that considerable uneasiness is felt here over the situation. It is stated that official assurances from Venezuela that no attempt to embarrass Germany's enemies in the New World will be countenanced, will serve to relieve the situation.

U. S. to Insure Its Soldiers.

Washington, June 3.—It has been officially announced by the Secretary of War that, in lieu of providing for pensions for those dependent upon American soldiers killed in the present war, or permanently disabled, the Federal Government will provide for insurance of every soldier in the sum of \$5,000, this amount to be paid to those dependent upon him in case he is either killed or disabled while in the military service.

Paris Awaiting American Troops. Washington, June 8.—Official advices from Paris state that the French authorities are preparing to receive the American troops which are being sent to the front. It is stated that the camps are already prepared.

The American transport vessels with food for the troops have arrived at French ports, and American warships are already off the French coast.

Food Requirements of Allies. Washington, June 8.—The Food Director, Mr. Hoover, has submitted a report in which he states that the needs of the Allied powers will amount to a billion bushels of cereals during the next year, plus a large quantity of fat, sugar and other staples. He calls attention to the fact that in order that the Allies may not be deprived of necessities, the United States must adopt a policy of strict economy.

Charges Against General Goethals.

Washington, June 8.—Mr. Eastis Clark, the well-known engineer and ship-building expert, in an interview given to the press, virtually charges General Goethals with prohibitive requirements in connection with the specifications for construction of wooden ships for the use of the United States in overcoming the submarine menace. He alleges that the construction of the original number of vessels of this type proposed would have been feasible, despite the decision of General Goethals to reduce the programme to 200 wooden ships, leaving the remainder of the vessels to be made with iron and steel hulls.

Army "Dry" In Hawaiian Islands.

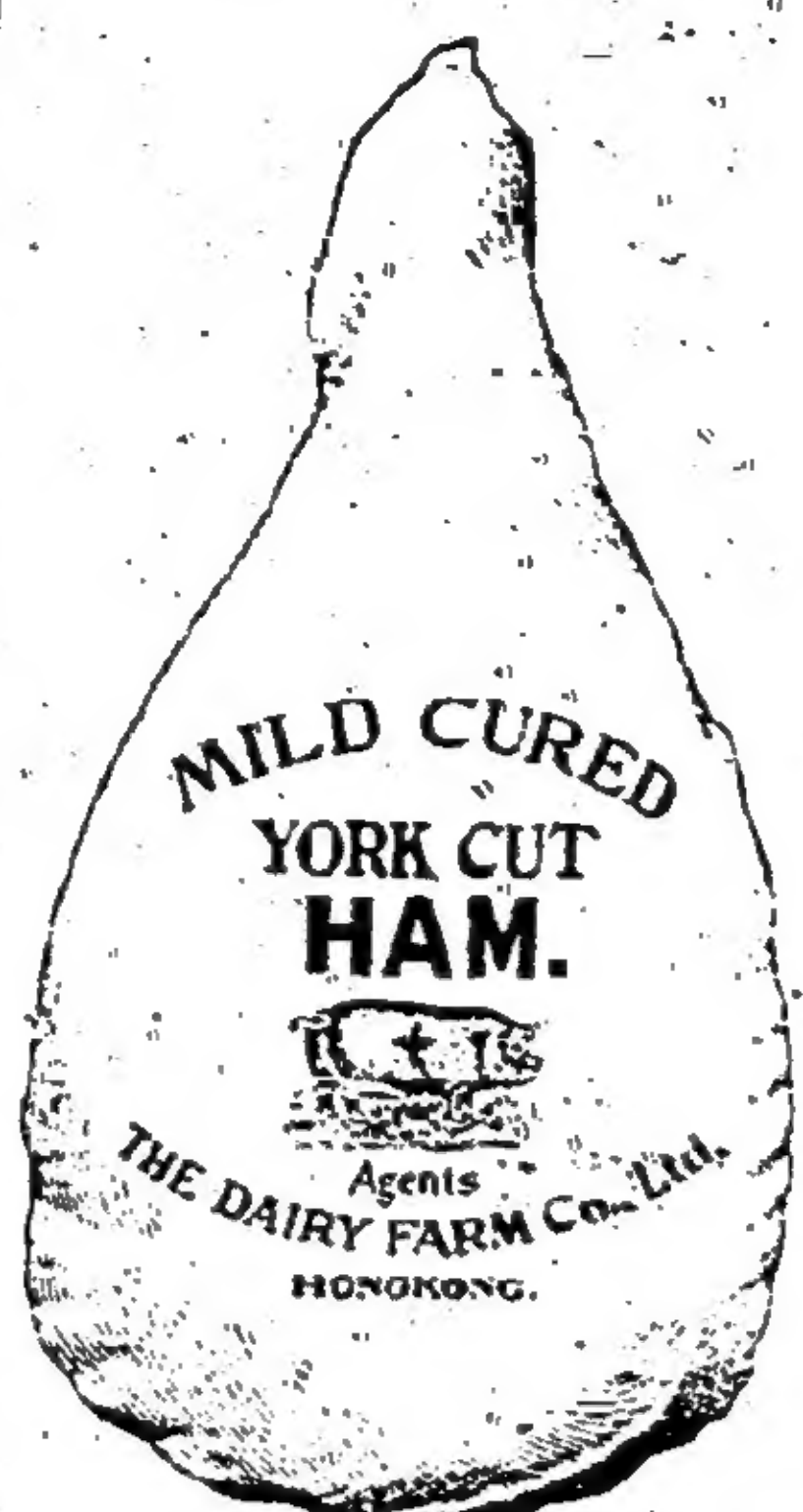
Honolulu, June 8.—Complete prohibition reigns here as far as the army is concerned, orders from the war department having put into force the "dry" clause of the army bill recently enacted. U. S. Prepares Export Prohibitions.

Washington, June 8.—The House has passed the conference committee's report on the Espionage Bill. The measure now includes clauses providing for the prohibition of certain exports and puts drastic penalties on spies convicted.

## The Old Defence.

Two men were about to board a tram by the Wing O Company's store yesterday when they were arrested by a Revenue Officer, a search revealing that they each had four pounds of raw opium concealed beneath their clothing. Their story to Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, was that a man gave them \$4 each to carry it. A fine of \$300, or three months' hard labour, was imposed in each case.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.



MILD

AND

OF

DELICATE

FLAVOUR.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

## NORTH POINT BATHING FACILITIES.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—I have read with much interest the correspondence which has appeared in your paper concerning the question of providing bathing facilities for the public at North Point, and am strongly of opinion that something should be done on behalf of the public who cannot afford the luxury of hiring launches.

As the need is a pressing and urgent one, action must be taken at once, and in order to obviate the necessity for the raising of the amount required by small public subscriptions, I should like to express my willingness to bear the whole cost of the scheme, including the cleaning up of the beach and whatever dredging is necessary, provided the amount does not exceed \$1,000. In that case, if my offer is accepted, the donation of \$1,000 which you have already received might, perhaps, with the donor's consent, be utilised for some other purpose.

Yours etc.  
HO KONG TONG.  
Hongkong, June 13, 1917.  
[We are sure that the public will greatly appreciate the generosity of Mr. Ho Kong-tong in coming to their assistance in this way, and we hope it will now be possible to take definite action in the matter.—H.K.T.]

## FIRE AT DAIREN.

## 7,000 Boxes of Oil Destroyed.

Details of the destructive fire which broke out among a large number of boxes of bean-oil stacked on some open ground belonging to the Santai bean-oil factory at Dairen on the 13th ultimo show that the fire spread very rapidly, causing the tins to explode, with tremendous reports and sending up columns of dense black smoke. Nothing could be done to extinguish the fire or to remove the boxes of oil and the blitz was left to burn itself out.

Altogether the flames raged for three hours, and 7,000 boxes of bean-oil and 2,000 empty tins were destroyed. The loss is estimated at ¥130,000.

The police are said to be making investigations as incendiarism is suspected.

## ARE YOU BEING POISONED

by constipation? Are you bilious, liverish, troubled with sick headaches, pimples, poor appetite, coated tongue, unpleasant breath? The remedy is

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxative which gently assist nature. As good for children as adults. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Broad Street, Shanghai.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 15th June 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

240 Steel Sledge Hammers.

50 Coils Belfast Tanned Hemp

Ratline & Cordage Rope.

2 casks Iron Shackles.

5 Rolls Rubber Sheetting.

34 Iron Trucks.

10 Barrels Nathulene Balls.

1 "Bonz" Lighting set with lamps.

30 Lux Lamps.

10 cases Enamelled Basins.

1 case White Shirts.

50 pieces Camlets.

Also

400 kegs Mid Chrome Paint.

200 kegs Red Lead.

etc. etc.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

## MASSAGE.

## MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseuse.  
Ten years experience.  
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF REFERRED.  
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

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SOLE AGENTS:

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TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## WASHING TIES.

We have now a Choice Selection in White and Coloured grounds with Stripes and Spots, suitable for Bows and Knots at prices ranging from 40 cts. each.

## MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 22.

## Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED—

**"PHOENIX"**  
REGD  
PURE SILK  
SOCKS

IN ALL COLOURS.

PRICE \$1.50 each. 6 FOR \$8.00

"Phoenix" is the best silk hosiery made, it is guaranteed pure silk and has re-enforced TOES, HEELS and FEET.

## COLUMBIA RECORDS.

BY

Y S A Y E.

(THE FAMOUS BELGIAN VIOLINIST.)

7108 Concerto in E minor... (Mendelssohn.)

7106 Hungarian Dance No. 5... (Brahms.)

7103 Ave Maria... (Schubert.)

36514 Scherzo Valse... (Chabrier.)

36552 Reve D'Enfant... (Ys.ye.)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

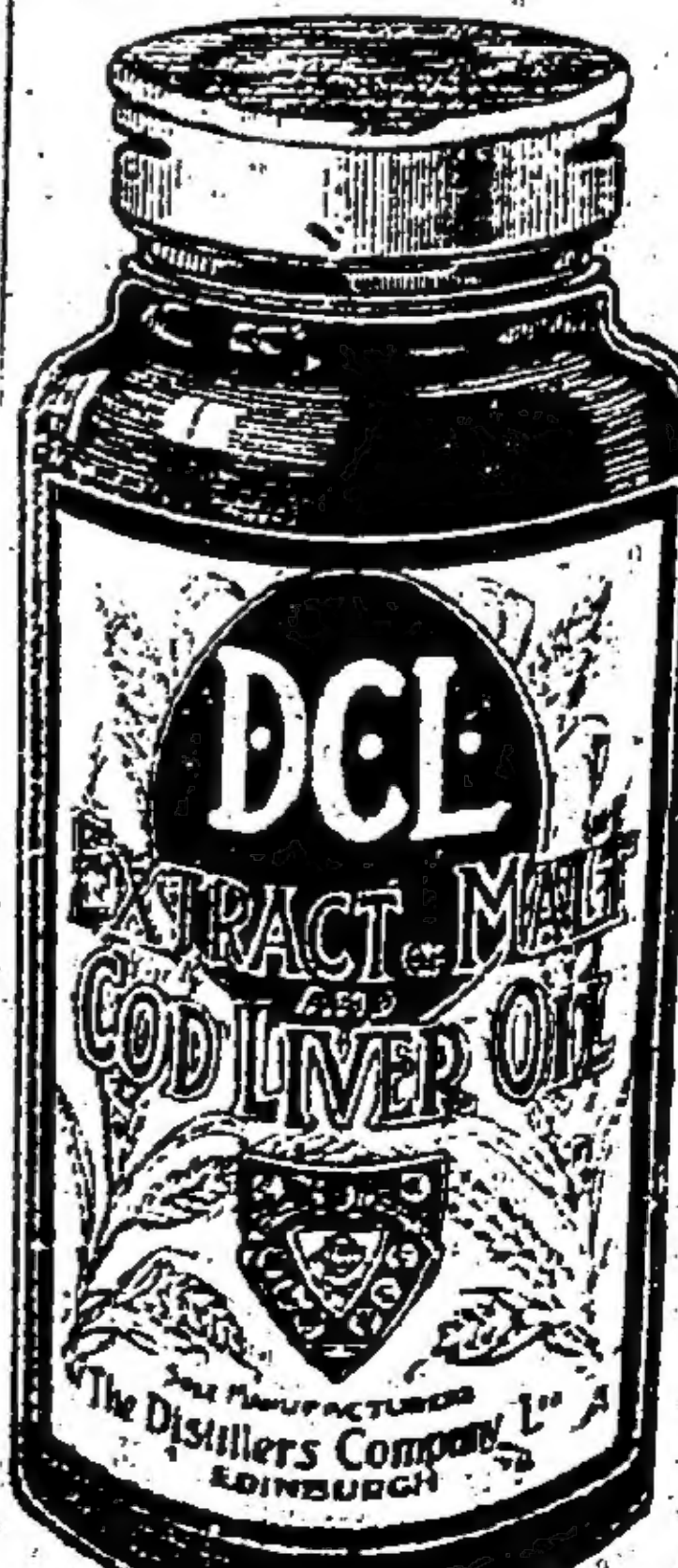
## D. C. L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.



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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.  
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.  
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.  
One, Two and Three-Bed Room Suites with Private Bath.  
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.  
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.  
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 43.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

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(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.  
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

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FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-  
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DEB. VILLUX ROAD.

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## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shui, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. Ma T. 12,500	WED., 30th June, at noon.
	Shinaba Maru Capt. Hig T. 12,500	MON., 16th July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Suwa Maru Capt. Setine T. 21,000	MON., 18th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Aisuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tominga T. 13,500	WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,500	FRI., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 23rd June, FRIDAY, 15th June.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.  
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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.

1st class to London G\$348. (E.T. 110.0), return G\$457. (E.T. 122).  
" " to San Francisco G\$250, return G\$437.50.  
" " to Seattle G\$250, return G\$437.50.\* For the voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.  
Special Rates given to MARINE & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, to ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel or haul any necessary cargo of call in Japan free of charge.

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Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HIOLO, LOS ANGELOS.  
Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong  
Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to  
T. DAIGO, Agent.  
KING'S BUILDINGS.  
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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THE ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET  
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"  
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED  
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

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Telephone Nos. 215-225, 222-230. Agents.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	14th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	17th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	19th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinba," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" &amp; "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.  
S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sanning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Hongkong June 13, 1917.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjilong		in port	14th June	Kobe via Moji
Tjikini		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		27th June	3rd July	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haihong... J. W. Evans... FRI., 15th June, at noon.

Haitan... A. E. Hodgins... FRI., 22nd June, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrall &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Esang	Fri., 15th June at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 15th June at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Sat., 16th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Yusang	Sat., 16th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 19th June at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 23rd June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.  
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at "Swatow." Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Hankow and are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

Our Heroic Seamen.  
"There are in tanks of men being blown up, once, twice and three, and then signing on again directly they get back to harbour," said Lord Beresford in the House of Lords recently.Cargoes in Neutral Ships.  
Arrangements have been made for insuring against war risks at fixed rates, these cargoes carried on neutral ships to or from British or Allied ports. The business will be conducted at the War Risks Office, 33, King William Street, London.U.S. Hike Exports.  
In spite of the German submarine campaign the United States exports for March reached \$551,278,000, a total which has only been exceeded by the figures for last January, which was the best month in the history of the country.Shipping Sales.  
The twin-screw passenger and cargo steamer "Evangeline" has been sold for \$700,000. It is intended to convert her into a cargo steamer, when she will have a capacity of 6,000 tons d.w. The estimated cost of the necessary alterations will amount to about \$100,000. The wooden schooner "Singleton Palmer" has been sold for over \$200,000. She is 2,357 tons net register.—"Journal of Commerce"

"Wireless" Regulations in France.

H.M. Embassy in Paris has forwarded an extract from the French Journal Officiel of 6th March, being a copy of a Decree dated 24th February, to the effect that the establishment or operation, without the authorization of the Ministry of Commerce, on or above French territory, or on board French vessels, of machines or apparatus for telegraphing or signalling is prohibited. It is further provided that the employment of radio-telegraphic installations on board foreign ships in French territorial waters must be in accordance with the rules laid down by the authorities.

Radio Apparatus for Dutch Steamship Company.

The larger steamship companies of Holland have recently established a limited company called the "Radio-Holland" for the purpose of undertaking the manufacture of radio apparatus for use on Dutch ships. It is hoped by the formation of the company to free Dutch shipping from the dependence on foreign wireless telegraph companies. The new "Radio-Holland" is capitalised at 100,000 fl., and its directors are companies representatives of the Holland America Line, West Indian Mail, Royal Holland Lloyd, the Java-China Japan Line, and others.

The Premier and Shipping.

The extraordinary activity and versatility of the Prime Minister are being exemplified at the present time in connection with the mercantile shipbuilding outlook, says the "Journal of Commerce." Obviously Mr. Lloyd George has thoroughly grasped the essential points regarding the submarine campaign, and he is giving the Controller of Shipping the utmost assistance, in his policy for making good the destruction caused by the enemy under-sea craft. The Admiralty Shipbuilding Committee, which acts in conjunction with Sir Josiah Maceley, has in hand a very responsible and exacting task, and the chairman of that committee is Mr. George J. Carter, managing director of Messrs. Cammell Lairds, of Birkenhead.

The Upbuilding of German Shipping?

The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphed recently:—As already reported some time ago, the German Government proposes making a loan of 30,000,000 marks (about fifteen millions sterling) to the shipping companies for the rebuilding of the German mercantile fleet, which has suffered so heavily from war losses. It now transpires that the loan of that amount is judged to be too small, and it will be very considerably increased. The terms of the loan, it is also stated, will be much more favourable to shipping companies than at first contemplated. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to pay the companies the money as a gift and not as a loan.

THE ALEXANDRA GATE.  
Just arrived, Fresh, American Sweets, Chocolates.







## TELEGRAMS.

(Beater's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1.)

## BRITISH CAPTURE TRENCH SYSTEM.

London, June 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We continued our progress to the south-east of Messines and captured the enemy's trench system this morning in the neighbourhood of La Poterie Farm, on a front of about a mile. During the day we gained further ground in this area. We captured seven field guns and some prisoners.

## PASSPORTS TO RUSSIA.

Labourites Back In London.

London, June 12.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. F. W. Jowett have returned to London.

In the House of Commons replying to a motion in favour of the cancellation of their passports Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that there was no wisdom in such a step.

## Government Refuses to Cancel Them.

London, June 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Terrell moved the adjournment and pressed the Government to cancel Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's and Mr. F. W. Jowett's passports as they did not represent any substantial body of English opinion.

Mr. Wardle on behalf of the Labour Party pointed out that they were not going as representing British labour. They could not injure Great Britain but they might help her. He refused to believe that they would advise a separate peace.

Mr. Bonar Law, in reply, said it was necessary for the House to throw itself into the atmosphere of Petrograd. He believed the final issue of the war depended upon Russia's attitude. If the delegates were not allowed to proceed Russians would say that Russia was asked to continue the war for England's sake and that the English were afraid to allow the small minority to express their view.

He believed the Russian Government intended to use Russia in the fight on behalf of our cause for which we were all fighting and therefore we should try to ease their path and meet their request that the representatives of all classes of labour should proceed to Petrograd.

Sir George Buchanan and Mr. Henderson, as men on the spot, had impressed the strong inadvisability of refusing to issue passports. The British Government had weighed all considerations and concluded that as it was in the interests of the prosecution of the war it would be unwise to refuse our Russian ally's request.

## GERMAN-INTERRED VESSELS.

Hongkong Firms Secure Contracts For Five Vessels.

The Manila Daily Bulletin of the 4th inst. publishes the following:—

Hongkong shipbuilders have secured the contracts for the repair of five of the largest of the seized German vessels taken over by the American Government, according to a statement of the Insular Collector of Customs Mr. Stanley, yesterday morning and these will leave Manila shortly for the ships of the contractors at that port in order to expedite the work of repair necessary to place the vessels in working order. The contracts for the repairs of the Adelsueis, Coblenz, Tubingen, and Elshorn were awarded by Mr. Stanley on Saturday, while that of the Saevia, the fifth vessel to go to Hongkong dockyards, was made some weeks ago.

Although Mr. Stanley could not state with certainty just which of the vessels went to one firm or another on account of the papers in the matter being in the hands of the government engineers directing the disposition of the steamers, he gave out yesterday that the contract for three vessels went to the Takco Dock and Engineering Company while the Hongkong and Wampoa Dock Company secured the contracts for the remaining two. The final arrangements are now being made to get these vessels in readiness for the trans-China Sea trip, and it is probable that they may be dispatched sometime this week. Owing to the condition in which the steamers are at present they will in all probability be towed to Hongkong, it being stated by Mr. Stanley that navy ships have already been bespoken for this work.

How long the vessels will have to remain in that port for their repairs cannot be stated with certainty although it is hoped that at least the first two to be placed on the slips will be ready for the return trip by the end of two weeks after their arrival there. Announcement was also made yesterday to the effect that on account of the high prices tendered by the bidders, at the opening of May 31, had been decided to reject all bids for the repairs of the Lyemoon and the Carl Deidrichsen. These vessels will be re-

## LUXURY IN HOUSE DECORATION.

Fines for Too Lavish Use of Labour.

Before the Chertsey Bench recently, Messrs. Harrison, builders, Englefield Green, and Howell J. Williams, Ltd., builders, Bernersdey, were prosecuted, under the Defence of the Realm Act, for carrying on building and constructional work at Bishopsgate House, Englefield Green, without a licence from the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Gerard Jurgens, the owners of Bishopsgate House, was summoned for aiding and abetting.

Mr. H. T. Roome, for the Ministry of Munitions, said that some patriotic persons brought the facts to their knowledge, and an inspector who was sent down found the work proceeding on Jan. 8. The house had been bought for £1,750, and was being decorated most luxuriously. Carpenters, plumbers, decorators, plasterers, and paper-hangers were being employed when labour was scarce for national purposes.

For the defence it was urged that Messrs. Williams had retained private work valued at hundreds of thousands of pounds. For Mr. Jurgens it was contended that the regulations applied only to structural, not to decorative work, and he said he did not know how large the amount of work was. Messrs. Williams stated that the work amounted only to £350.

Mr. Jurgens was fined \$50, Messrs. Harrison \$30, and Messrs. Williams \$20.

paired by the navy and for that purpose were dispatched yesterday morning in tow of two coastguards to Olongapo, there to await their turn to go on the ways. The repairs of the Taingtoo, one of the vessels included in the opening of May 31, has been awarded to the Earnshaw's Slipways and Engineering Company, and work on the little steamer will be commenced at once.

Contrary to expectations, the Bochum has not yet been brought to this port from Olongapo, the apparent reason for the delay being that the engineers who are testing the vessel's engines are not yet satisfied that she is completely repaired. She may be expected on Tuesday, however, according to Customs officials seen yesterday.

## OUR LATEST ALLY.

Messages From Public Men To America.

From Home papers to hand we note that at the time of America definitely entering in the war, Mr. Edward Marshall, the well-known American correspondent, received from prominent persons in Great Britain a number of messages to America. They were published in the principal American newspapers at the time. They include the following:—

Lord Derby.  
"We are not fighting so much against the German people as against their military system, and for the upholding of ideals which are as dear to us under a constitutional monarchy as they are to the American Republic under the President, and to which ideals that military system is a constant danger."

"All we can ask of you is, 'Don't delay in the help you send, not to us, but to the cause.' There are some ways in which America can send help to the theatre of war before ever their infantry can take the field. Send doctors, nurses, and hospital; send flying squadrons; but, above all, send food to all the Allied nations."

"I do not know on what system you are going to raise your army. You know how enthusiastic I was for the voluntary system, and how magnificently this country responded to the call made upon it; but yet, in the end, I had to admit that conscription was necessary to obtain for service the small minority that failed to recognise their duty. But, looking back, of one thing I am convinced, and that is that, however splendid the voluntary system may be as a proof to the world that men are fighting for their own free will for the cause they hold most sacred, still such a system does create anomalies and hardships on individuals which a well-thought-out form of compulsory service, based on taking the young men first, will always avoid."

"Please believe that I will do anything that I can to assist your country in the great task it has undertaken, and it will be a great pleasure to co-operate with those who have the work in hand and whose difficulties I, from experience, so thoroughly realise."

Lord Bryce.  
"We welcome our brethren from the West who are renouncing isolation in order to help the free peoples of Europe at this supreme moment. We rejoice to see them stand beside us, not merely because they throw the weight of the invincible Republic into the scale of the Allies, but even more because of the motive that prompts their action. Sharing our oldest traditions and our highest ideals, they come to defend the sacred cause of right and freedom. They join us in the effort to save mankind from the greatest peril that has ever threatened it."

The Archbishop of Canterbury.  
"It is not lightly that we greet the fateful action of this time—the deliberate unbarred entrance of the New World into the strife which has in these last years clouded and devastated the Old. Mere congratulations are utterly out of place. But England tells America with firm assurance that we are certain she has done right. She joins hands with us in the task of setting free the world from the forces of ruthless ravage which are afield. We hail her aid in that enterprise. For the world's sake it is worth while."

Lord Robert Cecil.  
"Arguments are no longer necessary, for you are now fighting on the same side as the Allies in defence of all that the word Democracy means. That is a fact so important not only on the course of the war, but for the future of civilisation, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it at any length. I will only say that the entry of America into the war is at once a justification before the whole world of the cause for which the Allies are fighting, and an encouragement to them to continue to a victorious end the fight they are waging against the military autocracy from which the world has suffered for so long."

Sir Robert Borden.  
"There was never a higher or nobler cause than that which calls the free men of America to

## SCRIPPS MOTORS.

Attractive Cars on the Hongkong Markets.

Hitherto Scripps marine motors have been better known in the Far East than Scripps motor cars, but it could not be long, of course, before these latter attained the same popularity as those used for small sea craft. At any rate, motorists in Hongkong have learned with pleasure that at last the Scripps motor cars have arrived in the Colony, and already the Exile Garage Company, who are the sole agents in South China, are doing a brisk business in this line. This is no matter of surprise, for Scripps motors have such a reputation for durability and efficiency that they have long been great favourites with owners of motors of all description.

The Scripps motor cars are the last word in modern motor construction. They cannot be beaten by any other car on the market in any respect, and, in many instances, they have improvements which many of the higher-priced cars lack. To say the least, the cars are most luxurious. The design is most chaste and is on the low plane, a fact which has commended itself to modern motorists. They are cars "in the fashion" in every sense of the word. The four-seater cars are fitted with the most up-to-date mechanism and possess wonderful power, their eight cylinders supplying all that is needed in this respect, and a little more to boot. The cars are beautifully upholstered, which makes riding in them a positive pleasure. They have also the advantage of being extremely light, yet strong, and there is that comfortable feeling, very often absent in other makes of cars, that the Scripps will keep the road on top speed all the time. This feeling is fully justified, as trips in them abundantly show.

For those who prefer a runabout, their tastes are admirably catered for in the Scripps model. In this car, as in the bigger ones, there are many improvements which are a boon to those who cannot go to the expense of purchasing the higher-priced article. These little cars are most elegant in design. Built low, the occupants have the comfortable feeling of being about the same distance from the ground as when walking. Moreover, extra seating accommodation is offered by a small seat, which, when not in use, can be conveniently tucked away in a corner, and therefore does not interfere with the comfort of those riding. Every modern invention one can think of is installed. There is no doubt that owners have a feeling of pride in being the possessors of these beautiful machines.

It behoves intending purchasers of cars to pay a visit to the Exile Garage for a trial trip in the Scripps motors, before they decide on buying other makes.

## Shanghai "Henley."

Despite the threatening skies which prevailed at Shanghai on Saturday morning, (June 2) the weather held bright and warm for the spring regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club at Henli. There was not so large an attendance as usual though about the customary number of houseboats were moored along the last reach of the course. As usual these, the match on the lawn and railway bridge were decorated with flags. What wind there was was blowing down the course against the rowers though not sufficiently strong to have any great effect on the times. The events of both days provided good sport and were watched by large crowds of spectators with much interest.

vindicate their rights, and liberties against unprovoked and arrogant violence and aggression. Those to whom that call is addressed are in a peculiar sense the trustees of the world's destiny, for upon their response may depend all that the future has in store for humanity. This is the testing time in which Democracy is called upon to prove that free institutions breed no decadent race. I am supremely confident that the American Republic will maintain inviolate the spirit of its ancestry and its heritage of glorious tradition."

## GERMANY'S SUBMARINE EFFORT.

An American Opinion on the Future.

If Germany concentrates her whole manufacturing energy on submarines, how many can she turn out in a year? It is the editorial opinion of the *Scientific American* in a recent issue, that the number is in excess of one thousand, and it bases its belief on the existence of German yards having a capacity of building over 500 submarines at once and on an estimate of six months as the average time of construction. In this possibility the editor sees "the immediate danger-point" of the great conflict into which we have just entered. It is obviously our business to see that Germany's submarines are destroyed faster than she can build them, or at the rate of, say, three a day. It is impossible to say how many have been already destroyed, but the *Scientific American* is inclined to think that the mortality among them is by no means as great as has been represented. Says the editor:

"It is only recently that this journal has been able to obtain a conservative estimate, in quarters where reliable statistics are available; and we are informed that a total loss of one hundred would be, if anything, an over statement of the truth. This figure includes many boats which were supposed to be lost because they were believed to have been heavily hit by shell fire."

"For some months we have had a growing conviction, based upon a very close study of the campaign, that the submarine losses were not nearly so large as represented and that with the growth in size, speed, and sea-keeping qualities of the submarine, the problem of meeting and breaking up the so-called blockade is becoming increasingly difficult."

"Of course, the only plan by which Germany could build a thousand submarines in a year would be by what has come to be known as the manufacturing method, of which a notable example is found in the great Ford plant at Detroit. It is pretty safe to say that she has adopted a standard type of craft, the details of which are based upon the experience of the past two and a half years, and that she has enlisted the whole of her shipbuilding plants, public and private, and a corresponding number of her engine-building firms, in this work."

"We have made investigation of the capacity of the German yards regards building ways, and it discloses the interesting fact that, without laying down any additional ways she could have under construction at any given time about 530 submarines of the size of the U-53 which came to Newport last year. The 800-ton submarine requires about 30 feet of clear width in order to allow a working space around the hull, and its length is something under 250 feet. Each of the three 625-foot dry-docks at Wilhelmshaven for instance, would permit of the construction of six submarines on its floor, and eight boats could be constructed in each of the larger docks, 822 feet in length. Also the floating docks, of which the Germans have so many, would form excellent building ways. The smaller dry-docks, 500 feet or less in length, and the floating docks would take two, three, or four submarines, as the case might be. Moreover, ways suitable for submarine construction can be built rapidly on shore or river-bank, and the actual shipping and dock-yard capacity, so far as building ways is concerned, could quickly be doubled. If the Germans thought fit, they could have a thousand submarines under construction at the same time."

"The Central Powers may have two hundred submarines afloat (and we think it is possible that they have many more than that), and it is more than likely, they have some five hundred on the ways at the present time; this would mean that in six months they would have seven hundred U-boats available, and twelve hundred by next spring."

## THE BANDMAN COMPANY.

Happy Opening of Return Season.

There was hardly a vacant seat at the Theatre Royal last night, when the Bandman Opera Company opened their only two short return seasons with that fascinating little play "The Happy Day." Notwithstanding that only a few weeks ago the Company presented the same play, many people received such pleasure from it that they attended once more. The piece will always be a favourite, for it is full of pretty songs and dances and is very charmingly staged. In it plenty of scope is given to Mr. Compton Counts to use his ability to the full, which he does in such a manner that the audience is kept in a thoroughly laughable humour from the opening of the play until the finish. The theme of the play is too well known for any need of repetition, and although it is much after the ordinary run of musical comedies it is very enjoyable and in many respects a little more enterprising than its fellows. The principal fun of the piece is promoted by Miss Majorie Manners, Mr. Leyland Hodgson, Mr. Compton Counts and Mr. Billy Rex. The two former as the Princess and Prince, are all that is delightful. Miss Majorie Manners is given heaps of opportunity to use her exceptionally pretty voice, and her acting blends well with the charm of Mr. Leyland Hodgson's own interpretation of the part. A word is due to Miss Kathleen Doyle in the part of the Countess, and Miss Addie Leigh takes well the part of "Queen of Bohemia." Miss Gracie Bosely is always a favourite, and last night she gave much pleasure with her songs and dancing.

The Company to-night are presenting that old favourite "The Merry Widow."

## CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

Dying Prince's Outburst.

The Paris *Excelsior* recently published a remarkable statement with respect to Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. As is well known, Prince Frederick was wounded seriously in the course of an air flight and afterwards died of wounds. At his request the French and British authorities sent a safe conduct to his wife through Spain. A few days later, however, the application was returned with the following words written across it:—"Abgelehnt (refused).—Wilhelm I. R."

The statement in the *Excelsior* was obtained by their correspondent from an officer, and the correspondent further quotes this officer as stating:

The dying man immediately recognised the writing of William II., who had brutally, by a single word, refused him the consolation he had hoped for. Thereupon, in a mad rage, he cried: "I know why it is William will not allow my wife to join me here. He realises that she would have spoken, and would have admitted the real situation in Germany. She would have told the whole of the truth, the threat of famine even in the highest classes of society, the discontent that is every day making itself heard and that is increasing among the people and also among the soldiers, who can no longer resist. She would also have spoken of the wearing out of our railway material, that has hitherto constituted our greatest strength, and, finally, she would have spoken of the dismay of the Court that foresees the collapse of Germany, the Colossus, that yesterday, was so powerful."

As to how far this represents an accurate picture of the conditions in Germany it is impossible to say. The statement, however, is perhaps worth quoting particularly in view of the fact that it was permitted by the French censor to be published.

"But the crews? The German naval personnel numbers over 150,000 men. Her old battleships can supply all the men required to man the submarines as they are successively set afloat."

## A BUILDING MATTER.

Was the Wrong Man Paid?

At the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the case was heard in which a Chinese sued another Chinese for the sum of \$400, alleged to be due on an agreement in respect of a wall.

Mr. E. J. Griet appeared for plaintiff and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton for the defendant.

In laying the facts before his Lordship Mr. Griet said that his client built a wall and defendant wished to make use of it partly by putting into it beams of his house, to support the flooring and roof. An agreement was entered into and an arrangement made whereby defendant was to pay \$400. Nothing had been paid.

Mr. Shenton said that his defence was that the arrangement was made with the contractor to pay the money, and defendant had paid the money to the contractor. The contractor undertook to build the house and was paid this money mentioned in the agreement. The contractor had absconded, and had not, he believed, paid the architect's fees.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

## RESIGNATION OF 64 M.P.'S.

Failure of China's Parliament.

The Yen Chin Hui, says the Peking Daily News of June 4, has held a meeting in its office at Shihfama Street to discuss the measures to be taken in dealing with the present situation. Messrs. Liu Chang-ya and Huang Chang alluded to the resignation of the Speaker and Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and said that they themselves had also tendered their resignation because of the situation. They decided that none of the M.P.'s belonging to their party should attend the Constitution Conference for fear of military interference. As a result of this meeting, 52 M.P.'s of the House of Representatives and 12 of the Senate belonging to this Society have tendered their resignation in the following terms:—

"The principle of a republican government is to govern and control all classes of people by constitutional methods, as it is the only way to secure peace and prosperity for the nation. Since the year 1914, this country has experienced three great revolutions, and minor disturbances, have never ceased. The chief cause of the trouble is that there is no balance of power among various parties which have been engaged in deadly quarrels for ascendancy. After the restoration of the Republic, we thought that the M.P.'s of various parties must have taken a good warning from the past, therefore we reluctantly responded to the call for re-convention. But, to our disappointment, the worst has now come and the M.P.'s have not repeated of their past sins. As the Constitution is the fundamental law of the nation, it is imperative that it should be made workable for all classes of the people, otherwise, the consequences will be disastrous. Our foreign policy is a question of life and death to the nation, and it should be made an instrument to secure co-operation among all parties. But the very opposite result has now been obtained. The M.P.'s have sacrificed the interests of the nation in order to compass their personal ends. They have overthrown the Cabinet on account of personal prejudices, and in passing laws they are not animated by a desire to promote the interests of the nation. The nation has now risen like one man to demand redress, and compromise is hopeless. We do not know what may happen to-morrow, and we are disgusted with this state of things. We have failed to discharge our duties properly, and are overcome with shame before the people of the country. We hereby tender our resignation for the approval of the House."

"But the crews? The German naval personnel numbers over 150,000 men. Her old battleships can supply all the men required to man the submarines as they are successively set afloat."



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.

The annual report of the Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1916, shows that the total assets at that date were Y.163,666,873.95. The net profit for the half-year was Y.483,019.32, which, with the amount brought forward from the previous half-year, made a total of Y.983,542.03 available for distribution. Of this Y.250,000 was carried to reserve fund, Y.70,000 to reserve for doubtful debts, Y.50,000 to pension reserve, while dividends amounting to Y.197,690.21 and bonuses to Y.34,800 were paid, leaving Y.334,051.82 to be carried to new account.

## Manchurian Produce.

The local produce market held ground this morning, says the *Manchuria Daily News* of May 25. The political crisis at Peking told on the local market in no way. The Chinese dealers apparently preserved their placidity. Spot beans were quoted in the neighbourhood of Y.4.08. Futures began at Y.4.69, Y.4.05, Y.3.99 and Y.3.97. Both spot and future bean oils opened alike at Y.18.90. September deals, however, were priced at Y.18.80. Spot kaoliang began at Y.3.00 or so. June and July goods had their respective starts of Y.3.08 and Y.3.20. They gained a few points later. The local produce market remained flat this morning, says the *Manchuria Daily News* of May 26. Spot beans were quoted in the neighbourhood of Y.4.08. Futures began at Y.4.06 for June Y.4.01 for July, Y.3.95 for August, and Y.3.97 for September deliveries. Spot bean cake was rated at about Y.1.09. Future varieties fluctuated between Y.1.09 (June) and Y.1.10 (September). Spot bean oil was priced in the neighbourhood of Y.18.70-80. No business was done. June and July goods started alike at Y.18.80. August deals, however, stood at Y.18.65. Kaoliang was inclined weak. Spot goods were quoted at Y.3.04 or so. June and July deals had their respective starts of Y.3.08 and Y.3.20.

## Insurance in Japan.

A plan to stop all forms of competition among fire insurance companies in Japan will be adopted soon with the approval of the foreign insurance agents in this country, says the *Japan Advertiser*. During recent years several attempts have been made by Japanese fire insurance companies to stop the irregularities caused by competition, which has been carried to such a length that the financial position of many offices has been jeopardised. Premium tariffs have been reduced to the lowest possible rates. The insurance men have seen the danger of this reckless struggle, and have tried to establish uniform tariff for all offices and escape from the danger ahead. All efforts in the past have failed on account of the clash of interests among the companies and the opposition of foreign agents. But the present plan, started almost two years ago is about to succeed. On May 28 all the Japanese offices were to meet at the Association of the Japanese Fire Insurance Companies and establish a complete understanding among themselves as to the scheme now to be adopted. Next day a joint meeting of the Japanese and the foreign fire insurance companies was to be held in the same building, when the scheme studied by both sides was to be formally discussed and adopted. The plan to stop competition consists apparently in organising a convention of all offices operating in Japan, the articles of association of which will provide for the establishment of uniform premiums and the execution of all affairs relating to the convention. The expenses for the maintenance of the convention will be borne in accordance with a plan which will be adopted at the meeting. It is understood that the control of the new convention will be placed in the hands of Mr. Kenkichi Kagami, director of the Meiji Fire Insurance Company, and Mr. Colchester, General Manager of the Commercial Union Insurance Company in Japan, who will be elected president and vice-president respectively.

U. S. Wheat Export. United States grain dealers are of opinion that the country is in a position to ship 10,000,000 bushels of wheat per month, but that, on account of lack of bottoms, not much more than half that amount is being shipped.

## Proposed Russo-Japanese Steamship Company.

A proposal is afoot for the inauguration of a direct steamship service between Odessa and Japan with a view to furthering Russo-Japanese trade after the war. According to particulars of the proposal as reported to have been made to the Russo-Japanese Society by some Russian businessmen interested, it is proposed to establish a steamship company with a joint Russo-Japanese capital of over 20,000,000 roubles to be subscribed equally by both sides, the business of the company being buying and selling as well as the transport of goods. The Russian sponsors of the proposal are said to be very enthusiastic over the project, and the matter is now engaging the attention of the Japanese business men interested. The latter, however, are not entirely united over the proposal. Some prefer to get the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to inaugurate the desired service under proper State protection, while others say that a mere occasional service would do better, as, judging by pre-war conditions, there would be almost no shipments on the return voyage. On the other hand, those who are in favour of the proposal point out a considerable change in the situation that would come in the wake of its execution. It is said, however, that the Russian proposal has not yet made any important progress in negotiations between the parties concerned.

## Tea and Tonnage.

The deadlock which was outstanding for some time between the Japanese tea traders and the shipping companies has at length been solved through the efforts of the Departments of Communications and Agriculture and Commerce. The final decision in short is as follows: The rate will be \$18 for scheduled and special boats, 5,000 tons were added to the allowance of shipments from the ports of Kobe and Yokohama bringing the amount to 50,000 tons. Space will be provided by the three companies plying between American ports. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha will carry 20,000 tons, the Osaka Shosen 15,000 tons and the Toyo Kisen 10,000 tons. The time for shipments too has been extended. The shipping companies at first declared that space for the export of tea will be until December but with the new agreement shipments will be transported up to February of next year. Already a portion has been shipped through an Osaka Shosen boat. The moderate attitude of the shipping companies vis-a-vis the tea exporters through the efforts of the Government has attracted the attention of other traders who seem to envy the special treatment received by tea men. The reason of the endeavours of the two departments in alleviating the deadlock in the tea traders' favour no doubt lay in the fact that tea constitutes one of the potent export articles of the country and if once a set-back is made it may come about that the trade will decline to a state impossible to recuperate.

## American Steel Shares.

European holders of United States Steel Corporation shares let go of comparatively little of their stock in the quarter ended March 31, says the *New York Times* of April 13. The corporation's records show that the common stock held abroad at the end of the period was only 8,249 shares less than the total as on December 31. In the preceding quarter the reduction was more than four times as great, amounting to 35,177 shares. The total of steel common shares owned by foreigners when the March quarter ended was 494,338 shares. Preferred stock holdings abroad declined 4,855 shares, in contrast with a drop of more than 65,000 shares in the three months ended September 30, 1916. In the September quarter holdings of the common stock in foreign lands suffered the big decline of 87,445 shares. The return of Steel stocks to the home market last quarter

was smaller in amount in respect to the common, than in any similar period since the war began. Aggregate holdings of the preferred abroad on March 31 were 155,757 shares. The stocks returned to this country have gone to a greater extent into the hands of investors than into speculative accounts. The records show that brokers' holdings of common stock on March 31 amounted to 53.18 per cent. of the outstanding shares, a reduction of about 5 per cent. in the quarter. Brokerage house holdings of preferred shares also dropped, the total being 11.39 per cent. of all the stock. This represented a decline in the three months of about 13 per cent. The stock on March 31 was more heavily distributed in the Western States than at the end of 1916. A slight decrease occurred in the holdings of the Central Atlantic States, but in the South investments in Steel common and preferred were larger than three months before.

## Reduced Russian Demands For War Munitions.

It is said that of late Russian war orders have practically ceased to arrive in this country, says the *Japan Chronicle*. It will be remembered that the Aboshi Celluloid Company, Aboshi, Hyogo prefecture, upon the outbreak of the war, although suspended the manufacture of celluloid, and engaged exclusively in the manufacture of gun cotton to the order of the Russian Government. No further orders being forthcoming, however, the Company has now decided to return to the manufacture of celluloid and it is said that the members of the Directorate who joined it in connection with undertaking the manufacture of gun cotton have already resigned their posts. The Nippon Munitions Company is another concern which has been operating principally in Russian orders. Indeed, the fact is that it was practically established to manufacture fuses for Russia. According to the *Mainichi*, the company has no hope of receiving any further big orders from Russia and accordingly contemplates changing a part of its equipment to take up the manufacture of general machinery. Thus Russian orders for munitions of war generally have been either reduced or suspended, and a set-back has resulted to the munitions industry of this country which owed its prosperity in a large measure to Russia's requirements. Among Japanese merchants and manufacturers various reasons are advanced for the falling-off Russian orders. First, the internal situation in Russia being still complicated, the Russian authorities are not in a position to conduct negotiations for the purchase of war supplies. The Russian Government is then charged with a slackening of the war spirit which is held as rendering war supplies unnecessary. Another reason suggested is the insufficient railway accommodation via Siberia. Some of the merchants, however, maintain that among the principal factors must be counted the difficulties attending the settlement of Russo-Japanese accounts and the increased economic activity of the United States in relation to Russia.

## A New Paper Pulp Material.

The following extract is from the *Indian Trade Journal*, of recent date:—A well-known agricultural and technical chemist in Queensland has conducted very successful experiments in manufacturing paper pulp out of lalang grass, or, as it is more commonly known, blade grass, on account of its great blades which are 4 or 5 feet long. It resembles very closely the esparto of Spain and North Africa, and when dried before making it into pulp yields as high as 60 per cent. of first-class paper-making pulp. The expert states that esparto is the best pulp known and the blade-grass product is within 10 per cent. of the same value. There are millions of tons of this grass growing in Queensland. Three crops a year can be cut from it, and it is a curse to the country. He is also experimenting with other plants with good results, namely Chinese barr (Urena) and the Queensland hemp (Dida Rotus). They produce 30 per cent. of first-class paper pulp. Lantana, which is also regarded as a great pest, makes an excellent wrapping paper. Screw pine or pandanus, which also grows prolifically, is likewise being experimented with.

## Canada's Wheat Supply.

A telegram from Ottawa, dated April 12, states:—The wheat and wheat flour supply in Canada on March 31, 1917, was 128,000,000 bushels, as compared with 197,000,000 last year, and 79,000,000 on February 8, 1915, according to reports issued here to-day by the Census and Statistics Office, based on returns from elevators, flour mills, and railroad companies. The figures for this year include 67,500,000 bushels in the elevators, flour mills, and in winter storage in vessels, 45,638,000 in farmers' hands, and 12,862,000 in transit by rail. This year for the first time the inquiry was extended to oats, barley, and flax. Of oats and oat products there were in the Dominion on March 31, 1917, a total of 134,000,000 bushels, 37,000,000 being in elevators and mills, 137,000,000 in farmers' hands, and 10,000,000 in transit by rail. There were on the same date 10,000,000 bushels of barley, 3,620,000 being in elevators and mills, 10,500,000 in farmers' hands, and 882,000 in transit by rail. Of flaxseed there were 5,682,000 bushels, including 3,931,000 in elevators and mills, 1,413,000 in farmers' hand, and 318,000 in transit. Figures were also issued as to the depreciation of crops from estimates in 1916, showing that wheat shrank from an estimated 220,677,000 bushels in that year to 187,857,000 bushels of merchantable quality, a loss of 15 per cent. declared to be greater than in any previous year on record since 1909. In 1915 there was only a 5 per cent. loss, it is said. The proportions of the other crops of 1916 which proved to be of merchantable quality are given as follows:—Oats, 39 per cent.; barley, 84 per cent.; rye, 92 per cent.; buck wheat, 78 per cent.; corn for husking, 58 per cent.; flaxseed 93 per cent.; potatoes, 78 per cent.; turnips, etc., 75 per cent.; and hay and clover, 90 per cent.

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks s.	\$703
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	sa. \$342
North China	n. 1.150
Unions	s. \$360
Yangtszes	n. ex 73 \$200
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$143
H. K. Fires	n. \$327
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. \$86
Steamboats	b. \$17.50
Indos (Def.)	n. \$108
Indos (Pref.)	s. \$40
Shells	b. 108/-
Ferries	n. \$294
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	sa. \$101
Malabons	sa. \$30
MINING.	
Kailans	b. 32/6
Langkats	n. 1.16
Ranbs	n. \$2.45
Tronchs	n. 26/9
Urals	n. \$4/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	sa. \$76
Kowloon Docks	sa. \$120
Shal Docks	sa. 1.91
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	n. \$39
H. K. Hotels	n. \$100
Land Invest.	b. \$33
H. K. East	b. \$6.25
K'loon Lands	n. \$33
Shal Lands	n. 1.80
West Points	b. 75
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	b. 1.15
Kung Yiks	b. 1.44
Shal Cottons	b. 1.22
Yangtszepos	b. 1.50
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	n. \$7
China Light & P.n.	sa. \$4.50
Providents	n. \$8
Dairy Farms	n. \$23
Green Islands	sa. \$7.80
H. K. Electric	sa. & b. \$49
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$151
Ropes	b. \$27
Steel Foundries	n. \$10
Trams, Low Level	sa. \$6.50
Trams, Peak, old n.	cts. 90
Trams, Peak, new n.	cts. 90
Laundries	b. \$4.40
U. Waterboats	n. \$13
Watsons	b. \$6
Wm. Powells	n. \$6.50
Morning Posts	n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON WEDNESDAY  
JUNE 13, 1917.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.  
Princes Building.  
Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	2/5 1/2
30 d/s	2/5 9/16
60 d/s	2/5 3/4
4 m/s	2/5 13/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	104 1/2
T/T Japan	114 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
T/T Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	58 1/2
T/T Java	141 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	3.34
Demand, Paris	3.34 1/2
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/6 5/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/6 7/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/6 9/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/6 9/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	59 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.46
6 m/s. France	3.51
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	58 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	117
Demand, Singapore	104 1/2
On Haiphong	39 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	31 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	63 1/2
Bovarsign	8.05 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	47.30
Bar Silver, per oz.	39 1/16

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:  
Chinese...20 cts. pieces 4 1/4 %  
Chinese...10 " 4 1/4 %  
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.  
Hongkong 10 " "

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months per annum.  
For 6 Months 4% per annum.  
For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

## LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (Paid up) ...Francs 45,000,000  
President ...André Berthelot  
General Manager ...A. J. Fournier

HEAD OFFICE:  
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS  
BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

## BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.  
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.  
Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

## HONGKONG BRANCH:

5, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 3252  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

DOWN	UP	DOWN	UP
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
10.10 A.M.	10.10 A.M.	10.10 A.M.	10.10 A.M.
10.20 A.M.	10.20 A.M.	10.20 A.M.	10.20 A.M.
10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
10.40 A.M.	10.40 A.M.	10.40 A.M.	10.40 A.M.
10.50 A.M.	10.50 A.M.	10.50 A.M.	10.50 A.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
11.10 A.M.	11.10 A.M.	11.10 A.M.	11.10 A.M.
11.20 A.M.	11.20 A.M.	11.20 A.M.	11.20 A.M.
11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
11.40 A.M.	11.40 A.M.	11.40 A.M.	11.40 A.M.
11.50 A.M.	11.50 A.M.	11.50 A.M.	11.50 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
12.10 P.M.	12.10 P.M.	12.10 P.M.	12.10 P.M.
12.20 P.M.	12.20 P.M.	12.20 P.M.	12.20 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
12.40 P.M.	12.40 P.M.	12.40 P.M.	12.40 P.M.
12.50 P.M.	12.50 P.M.	12.50 P.M.	12.50 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.	1.10 P.M.
1.20 P.M.	1.20 P.M.	1.20 P.M.	1.20 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
1.40 P.M.	1.40 P.M.	1.40 P.M.	1.40 P.M.
1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.	1.50 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
2.10 P.M.	2.10 P.M.	2.10 P.M.	2.10 P.M.
2.20 P.M.	2.20 P.M.	2.20 P.M.	2.20 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
2.40 P.M.	2.40 P.M.	2.40 P.M.	2.40 P.M.
2.50 P.M.	2.50 P.M.	2.50 P.M.	2.50 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
3.10 P.M.	3.10 P.M.	3.10 P.M.	3.10 P.M.
3.20 P.M.	3.20 P.M.	3.20 P.M.	3.20 P.M.
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3.50 P.M.	3.50 P.M.	3.50 P.M.	3.50 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
4.10 P.M.	4.10 P.M.	4.10 P.M.	4.10 P.M.
4.20 P.M.	4.20 P.M.	4.20 P.M.	4.20 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
4.40 P.M.	4.40 P.M.	4.40 P.M.	4.40 P.M.
4.50 P.M.	4.50 P.M.	4.50 P.M.	4.50 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.

## NIGHT CARS.

10.00 P.M. and 3.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. every half hour.  
1.00 P.M. to 1.15 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAY:

10.00 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	Every 15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	12.00 Noon	15 MIN.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to	1.30 P.M.	15 MIN.
1.30 P.M. to	2.00 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to	2.30 P.M.	15 MIN.
2.30 P.M. to	3.00 P.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days



